

upper tooth can be distinguished from a lower one—unless one of the side faces of the crown is abraded, a left mandibular tooth is not distinguishable from a right maxillary one, nor a right tooth of the mandible from a left maxillary one.

A peculiar feature of the side teeth of the type specimen of *Gorgosaurus* is the almost total absence of signs of wear or abrasion. Not one of the side teeth shows any lateral wear, and even at the tip the surface has been so little affected through use that the minute serrations of the keel are not obliterated. The absence of lateral wear would indicate that the maxillary teeth passed clear of the mandibular ones in this particular individual. The small or not fully protruded teeth might be expected to show few signs of wear at the tip but not so in the longer ones which would bear the brunt of feeding. The lack of wear on the points of these teeth in the type specimen suggests that the individual was young and probably also that the food was soft without much abrasive effect. This in the case of a carnivorous dinosaur indicates most probably that the flesh of a carcass, possibly not always freshly killed, was torn from the bones and that the latter were left untouched.

The premaxillary teeth, four in number (Figure 12), are remarkable for their slenderness in comparison with the robust side teeth of both jaws. They are laterally compressed with flat sides, the fore and aft diameter exceeding the transverse one, evenly convex transversely in front, and truncate on the posterior or lingual face. Two minutely serrated keels are present, one on either side of the narrow posterior face which is slightly convex between them. The anterior transverse diameter slightly exceeds the posterior one. These teeth are slender throughout. As viewed from the front they are rod-like in form and narrowly rounded below. In lateral aspect they are relatively broader, the back face is almost straight to the tip, to which the front face curves rapidly backward below.

The first maxillary tooth is similar in size and shape to those of the premaxilla.

These narrow upper front teeth were, in their downward direction, probably only very slightly inclined backward. In the type specimen all the teeth of the upper jaw, and some of the lower ones, have been pressed backward to some extent, the normal position of the teeth in both jaws being probably in a nearly vertical direction leaving out of consideration the slight backward curvature found in all the teeth near the pointed end.

The other twelve teeth of the maxilla are all of the trenchant shape already described and form a series of which the second, twelfth, and thirteenth are smaller than the others, the largest and longest, when fully protruded, being the fifth to the ninth inclusive.